## Terms of the Richmond Enquirer. The Enquirer is published DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY. For the Daily Paper, seven do lars per an-pen, and at the rate of eight dolars it taken is a short er petrod than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dalas per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, als per annum, and raide in the office, or remitted by able in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by a post paid; or Six Dodars per annum at the end of

All ques to this office may be remitted per mail, and and available Bank notes, at the rick of od and avaisance oach noises, at the risk of the enterpostage of all letters being paid by the enterspostage of a single letter is scarcely of any account
writer. It is the accountiation of postage, in an
aive business, which operates as a serious tax

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. then seven and a half cents.

Annual adversions are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greate, length—except Lottery V indees and Auctiongers, who are charged one hundred dollars, (paper in-

a trace Physics and Marriages from the country, per all Obstantes and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's annothering is unknown at his office must be an benicated by the endorsation of the Postmaner in the neighborhood, or they will in measure to poven impositions and quizze, has proved heretofore movaling. We must, therefore, must, it such a case, my the communication being certified by the name of the Postmaster, written on the back of the letter.

[From the New Haven Register.] NEW ENGAND BELLS. By Mas E. G. B. The voice of bells! the voice of bells! Who has not felt their magic power? They wake the spirit's hidden spells At more, at noon and twilight hour. The child of song in many a clime, Has touched his harp to sing ther praise; Their wild inclodious vo ce breaks out, Amid the poet's tuneful lays. Yet none may wake the magic spells Inspired by dear New England bells. Their voice is floating on the air, New England's far spread borders through; From Classic hall, and house of prayer, In tuneful strains forever new Their voices make sweet melody

Amil the city's busy throng; And lonely vales and viliages Send forth the same melodious song. ( % sweetly floats from hills and dells The sound of dear New England bells! How sweetly on a summer's morn They call us to the house of prayer, Or sing the hour that made us free In peals of victory on the air. New England bells! New England bells, Ye have a glorious voice for me;

To wake my spirit's inmost spells Whate'er your theme may chance to be. My neart with sweet emotion swells To hear your voice, New England bells. SOUTHERN BOTANICO-MEDICAL COL-

LEGE-FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
HE Board of Trustees of this College have the pleasure of announcing to their Thomsoby that the aith annual course of Lectures in Institution will commence on the 1st Monday November next, and close on the 2d Saturday February following.

h respectively, as follows, during the en-

G. J. Cook, M. D. Professor of Physiology and Pathology, J. Y. Coxe, M. D. Professor of Instines and Practice, H. M. Price, M. D. Professor of Obties and Diseases of Women and

J. Sinclair, M. D., Professor of Matei. Medica and Therapenties, i. Macintyre, M. D., Professor of membery and Medical Botany, 15 00 Matriculation Tickets, S5. Graduation, (afa satisfactory examination and Thesis at the of the second course,) \$25.

By authority of the Board. A. M. D. KING, President. L. BANKSTON, Secretary. B. Gentlemen desiring further informawill address a letter, post paid, to

Oct 5-tlN P. MacINTYRE, Dean, THOMSONIAN BOTANIC PRACTICE.

FRACTICE. Dr. R. is a graduate of the ledical College of Ohio, has devoted several ars to the study of MEDICINE, SURGERY, and other branches connected with the science of Melicine, including two full courses of Lectures a subjects usually taught in reputable Meai-Institutions. His experience and successing the last nine years, in the treatment of Arronic forms of disease, such as Dyspepsia, Aver Complaint, Dropsy, Rneumatism, Asthus, Serofula, Fits, Spinal Affection, and all the serion, that a large majority of these who have segbeen afflicted, and have despaired of getting all man has by a indicious use of the BOTAN. may be, by a judicious use of the BOTAN-

medies, restored to health and strength.

Persons residing at a distance can obtain id with Dr. R., which will make greatly in a favor. The Doctor will attend personally sapply of genuine Botanie Medicine for sale sale and retail—also, Thomson's new book, tining 834 pages.

If street, Shockoc Hill.

NE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. be secured in either case until I get him.

10.9-cif GEORGE COINER.

WENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD-Will be given for the apprehension and de-ry to me of JERRY, sometimes calling him-Jerry Pollard, who absconded on Friday the 20th inst. Said Boy is a mulatto, with lack hair, one tooth out in front, about 27 io years old, supposed to be 5 feet 7 to 9 inches ture rather sharp. He is well acquainted the late residence of Cary Nelson, dec'd, and at Linield, King William; at Mill Farm, Ca-dine; and at Mr. Huges', Amberst county. I

JAMES THOMAS. AND IN AMELIA FOR SALE.-The A subscriber offers for sale the Plantation wherein he resides, in the county of Amelia, one mile North of the Court House, and eight miles West of Goode's Bridge, over Appomattox River, containing, by a recent survey, 980 acres, something upwards of two hundred of which are ori-

st, and about three hundred of second of five never-failing Streams running through affording upwards of 100 acres of as rich Flat and as any in Virginia, most of which is renow covered with a heavy crop of Corn.

ires, with two fields in each.

## RICHMOND, VA. Monday Morning, October 11.

NOTICE TO COUNTY COMMITTEES. obtain and circulate forthwith the Electoral Tickets. They may be procured at all the Democratic printing offices in the State. They may, of course, he obtained at this case. ets. They may be procured at all the Democratcourse, be obtained at this office.

the exclamation of the curious reader, when he comes to hear of more letters from Mr. H. Clay. But the fact is, the two new Epistles which we to sink Mr. Clay still lower into the slough of intrigue. The public had been previously favored by approximated to manimity—are, unanimity—are notices, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continue of 50 cents.

Oders from a distract must be accompanied with the coders from a distract must be accompanied with the first was his Ralcigh letter, the two intermediate ing the Abolitionists, through his agent, Vote for ones were specially intended for the Southern market, and seemed to medity the spirit of the first. The last being his "Last Will," threw him back upon his first Love, the first Lever-braced up even stronger against the South. The two last Let ters non before us re-echo the fourth Letter; and the last of them, with a new turn of the serew upon the South. We have a great mind to dedicate one No. and that versatility of position, which an ambitions man is apt to manifest, when trying to catch the popular breeze—first looking to the North and then to the South-new seething the prejudices of the Abolitionists, and in a attempting to smooth down the feelings of his Southern friends. We would not he shate to publish them all in succession-if one of our friends, whose scathing criticism upon the whole series made such a powerful impression upon the Convention of Farmville

last week, would favor us with his commentaries upon the compilation. First comes the Raleigh letter, with its requisition, that no "respectable or considerable portion of the Confederac," would refuse its consent to the annexation. Then come Nos. two and three, seeming to modify this condition and throwing his own personal good wisbes for the acquisition. Then his 1th letter, requiring rather more, viz: the common consent of the country. Now here is No. 5, which requires again the common consent of the United States-and last of all, we have No. 6, which closes the door of admission, entirely and hermetically-for he now requires "a degree of concurrence among the States composing our Union, amounting to or approximating towards unaximity," "What more, (indeed,) could any one ask?" says the edition in the tor of the Lafavette Indiana Journal, of October 3, a strong Clay paper, from which we copy the following letter. "What more" could the enemy of Texas "ask?" And the editor's subsequent remarks show, why Mr. Clay thus goes the whole hog against Texas. He says:

Mr. Clay is AGAINST-Mr. Polk is FOR IT.—The issue is made up—and there is no avoiding or backing out from it. He who votes for CLAY puts his reto upon the project. He who votes for Pol.x, gives an unequivocal expression in PAVOR of the measure; while the man who in and Botanic friends, and to the public gene- throws away his role on Birney, will aid the measure without advocating it.

But let the letters speak for themselves. The first new letter (being No. 5.) is addressed to Edgar Atwater in Portage county, who writes from the Aboli-The following gentlemen have been duly elect- tion region of Ohio, begs him to appreciate the moand appointed to conduct the Chairs assigned | tives of his enquiry, and reque is (him) "to state, over your singuature, whether the letter written by you upon the annexation of Texas, a short time previous to your nomination, is a just exposition of the sentiments you now entertain upon now go heartily to work, and not fold their arms majority was 3.389. It will be seen that since that subject. An early reply to the above is de- as they did four years ago, when they carried the 15 00 sirable."

The veiled prophet of Ashland replies as fol-15 00 lows:

ASHLAND, Sept. 18, 1844. Dear Sir-I have received your favor of the 15 00 9th inst., and appreciate and thank you for the friendly motives which prompted it. I take pleasure, in compliance with your request, in saying that I adhere to every feeling, sentiment, and opinion expressed in my Raleigh letter upon the subject of the annexation of Texas, and that is was far from my intention to vary in the smallest degree from them by either of my two letters addressed to Alabama. It is only by a gross per version of their contents that any discrepancy with the Raleigh letter is made out. It was my purpose, among other things, to say in my Ala-bama letters that I had no private or individual motives to object to Annexation; that my objec-tions were founded altogether upon public and DR. E. D. ROBINSON

ONTINUES to offer his professional services to those who may prefer the BOTANLETACHICLE.

DR. E. D. ROBINSON

States, by common consent, desired Amexation, and it could be effected without national dishonor, without war and it could be effected without national dishonor, without war, and upon just terms, I should be glad to see the people of the U. S. gratified, These letters were written in consequence of statements at the South being boldly put forth that I would stand out in opposition to Annexation, although the whole people of the U. States might desire it. Parts of paragraphs and expressions in my Ala-bama letters have been torm from the context, and a color attempted to be given to my meaning. which I never intended. Some of our opponents are constantly treating me with the greatest unfairness. They have gone the length even of forging for me language which I never used, and of garbling and shamefully perverting that which

> I am, with great respect, your ob't serv't EDGAR ATWATER, Esq.

The Bulletin No. 6 runs as follows. It tops the

Ashrand, Sept. 19th, 1844. Gentlemen—I have received your favor, and am obliged to you for the friendly motives which induced you to address me. I think a deliberate

and candid view of my two Alabama letters would Ranaway from the subscriber, living near lead to the conclusion, that there was no departure in them from the grounds taken in my Raleigh lend the Regro Man, named Charles, 23 letter. Most certainly none was intended. When Is spike of having now was intended. When I spike of having no personal objection to annexation, and a bine cloth coat and bine cloth pantasis, a high-crowned black fur hat, and a mof boos when he eloped—and wore a silvet a h. He may, however, have changed his part and his senior of his water. He was not because of his water that if the annexation of Texas could be effected with the changen consent of the Union, without that if the annexation of Texas could be effected with the common consent of the Union, without as law, and again escaped on his way to jail, and it is likely has made his way to Richmond, as he has negro acquaintances in this city. He is, no doubt, making an effort to get to some of the Northern tree States. The above reward will be given for his apprehension out of the State of you for his apprehension out of the State of your first of the proposed to the state of the common consent of the Union, without mational dishonor, without war, and upon fair and just terms. I meant that I did not wish to be considered as standing in opposition to the general will. I am opposed to immediate annexation. I am opposed to it whilst a war is racing between Texas and Mexico. And I should be opposed to it, at all times and under all circumstances, unless there was a degree of concurrence among the states composing our Union, amounting to or

States composing our Union, amounting to or approximating towards unanimity.

Haretoforethere has been considerable opposi-tion to the Protective Policy in the Slave States; but at this time I regret to be obliged to say, that I think that Policy is more in danger in the Free States than in the Slave States. And this favorable result in the Slave States has been brought about by the Whigs. It is for example much more secure in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, than it is Indiana, or I fear even Pennsylvania.
I am your friend and

Obedient servant, H. CLAY.

Messrs, John Purdue and Godlove S. Onh. I'r Let the South now say what confidence can be placed in such a demagogue. What says Louisiana?

Saturday's Compiler shoots another arrow from its quiver, and asks us how Mr. Clay could vote for General Jackson, when he entertained similar objections to his election that we expressed. If the Compiler had not entirely lost sight of the other side of the medal, he might have recollected, and stated, that Mr. Clay had just as strong objections to Mr. Adams as we entertained-and stronger, even, perhaps, than he had avowed for al as any in Virginia, most of which is re-deel, and ready for cultivation, about 40 acres "Does Mr. Ritchie deny to Mr. Clay the patriotic impulses he claims for himself?" Without meanhas ample range for Stock, rendering it unne-sary to graze the Farm, thereby saving much meins, though it may be grazed, as it has two scorned to do, if we know ourselves. He look-The improvements are a Two-storied Dwelling ed to his "own future interests" in a manuse, with three rooms and a passage below, ner, which no man who had any self-respect, four rooms and a passage above, a dry Cel-&c. a Granary, with a Treshing Machine, ibs Stables, Tobacco Barns, Ice House, Car-&c House, &c. The Dwelling House is pleasantly situated, his errors-and the friends around him did not tounded by a Grove of Forest Trees, covering venture to strip off the veil. He made Mr. Adams bellished by the elegant hospitality of the hosts, or six acres of land, and is believed to be as President, with the prospect of obtaining the Se-

the Globe, "we appeal to the South to say, whether they will approve of Mr. Clay's Northern move-ments, as developed in the action of his Whig friends there, (Seward, Webster, Cassius M. Clay, &c.) Insincerity marks every step of Mr. Clay's efforts for the Presidency. New promises are held movements, and say whether they can conscientiously aid them." We ask the Southern people have before us, were probably written previous to his "Last Will and Testament." They bear, at least, a prior date. These two Letters, how pitiating the Abolation vote, and insisting upon the purpose of propitiating the Abolation vote, and insisting upon the purpose of Population votes, and insisting upon the purpose of Population votes are purpos ever, are curious productions, and are colculated to sink Mr. Clay still lower into the slough of in-

except almost by an unanimity of the public sentiment-that is, with your consent. THE ELECTIONS-Heads Up! The Richmond Whig, having received some returns from Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, &c., cried out on Saturday, that Locofocoism was dead—Dead! of our sheet to the re-publication of the wholeseries of six letters. They are singular literary compositions, and they display that infirmity of purpose, guished. In the present case, there is no such danger-and all that the Richmond Whig is attempting, is to resort to its old system of bragging and brayado. As our talented Correspondent in the West wrote us the other day, "Bravado is their weapon—but they have used it till it can no longer hurt—like wooden cannon, it helps to frighten, till the cheat is discovered." The cheat "Moncanrows, Moncanrows, Monc is now discovered-and we treat all their brags and blusterings as the wretched contrivance or a

me, and I will never agree to the annexation,

'moon-reaching" party. We have not carried Pennsylvania by as large We have not carried reliability and by a majority as we expected—because a foul coalition between the Native Americans and Whigs of Philadelphia, derrived our candidate for Goof Philadelphia, deprived our candidate for Go-verner of 5 or 6,000 votes. When the news of that disgraceful event reached this city, the Whigs, county, that disgraceful event reached this city, the Whigs, county, "I must do the Whigs the justice to say, that who had cowered under dejection, flew to the other extreme, and they exultingly boasted of carrying not only Philadelphia, but indeed the whole State. But not so. The Democracy of the country were not infected by the plots of the city. The interior has been all in vain. In our glorious county counties have given us increased majoritiesovercome the majority of 5 or 6,000 in Philadel- rest assured that our vote will be from 50 to 100 phia, and have probably carried Shunk, by from | better than it was in 1810. Take this down one

the Democrats. It is probable that the same movement, which has been going on for some time past in Pittsburg, where there is a considerable number of naturalized citizens of Irish lineage, may operate in a similar way. But it its very seven to be a thousand. I have just returned may operate in a similar way. But it is solved a proposed in the first countries—and I am conserved that in the other districts of Pennsylvania, where the population is indigenous, without any admixture of foreign interests, the Democratist doing better than the Eastern section of the State. I have likewise visited a portion of Pennsylvania—and you may think no more of that sylvania—and you may think no more of that the proposition of the State. The proposition of Pennsylvania admixture of the subject, your Committee would repeat the rule established by the writers on Political Economy, which no one of the sylvania—and you may think no more of that the proposition of Pennsylvania. the only election with which the present can be properly compared. The chances therefore are that Shunk, the Democratic candidate for Gover-will sweep the mountains and the valleys like a nor, will be elected by several thousands. And the same facts will lead every rational mind to the conclusion, that the changes will be equally in fa-

vor of Mr. Polk next month. The prediction is verified. The yeomanry have Governor by too heavy a vote, and then lost the State in November. Besides, all our friends advise us, that the coalition will cease to operate to only 47, and we shall make additional gains in

vise us, that the coalition will cease to operate to the same extent, if at all; and the Native Democrats will come back to their proper fold. Penasyivania, then, is safe in November.

But it is not the Governor alone we have carried. Choused as we have been out of 1 or 2 members of Congress in the City, we have gained several in the State—(even Stewart is said to be beaten)—and we have gained decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature. Penusylvania then, we repeat, is safe. The Philadelphia Sentinel of Saturday says: "Pennsylvania of severil"—and "when the Presidential election comes, when our own the Presidential election comes, when our own Liberty. 92 128 171 193 the Presidential election comes, when our ow fellow-citizen George M. Dallas is the candidathe Democrats will stated firm to their party, as we predict 10 to 15,000 majority in Pennsylvan for Polk and Dallas. That this will probably so, we will satisfy our readers by a future refe

once to past and passing events."

New Jensey.—We have lost the Governor.—Thompson is defeated by 1511 majority—owin as is now seen, to the choice of the candidate. was a gentleman of great respectability-but, account of his connection with the great Ra road, of which he was Secretary, and his fathe in-law, Mr. Potter of Princeton, its principal po prietor, having some very important claims to's tle with the State, it was thought that Mr. Thou son would not answer for Governor at this time, a many Democrats would not go to the polls. B the Newark Morning Post of Friday last say "We have seen a great number of our frien from different parts of the State, and we find the ready and anxious for the November tight. Th are confident that they can overthrow the cent Whig majority, and east the electoral vo of New Jersey for Polk and Dallas. Good! I

And we are assured they will try it like men. Pike Onto.—The returns not decisive—though the chances may be against us by one or two thou. Monroe, and majority-owing, as we are advised, to the Abolitionists voting for H. Clay. Giddings has moved Heaven, and Earth, and H-dl itself for him-and Clay's own "Unanimity" Letter was intended to hit between wind and water, and to bid off the Abolition votes. We shall have the reurns in full in a few days.

Georgia is ours-we cannot doubt it from the

returns we have seen—by two or three thousand majority—after having lost the State in 1810 by Accounts continue to pour in upon us. We are assured, by letters of the most respectable authorities. rity, received by vesterday's mail, that the Mont-gomery District will give us a majority of 505and the Halifax District of 5 or 600. But details to-morrow.) Mr. Kendall, in his Saturday's Ex-

outs down the following States as "positively cer-

tain to vote for Polk and Dallas: Maine New Hampshire Pennsylvania Virginia Michigan Illinois Arkansas Alabama Louisiana South Carolina 117 Add to these: Georgia

23

170 In September the Whigs lost Maine by 10,000, and immediately they began to crow over Virginia. Now they have lost Pennsylvania and Georgia, and they again raise a shout of victory over the Old Dominion. Last Saturday the modest the Old Dominion. Last Saturday he measts editor of the Whig who never brags, thus pompously speaks: "We know the State better than ANY man in it, and we promise that we expect to drub" the Loco Focos! What stuff! We have heard the Loco Focos! What stuff! We have heard the company of Viginia and were have a love. the Loco Focos! What stuff! We have heard from every portion of Virginia, and were never more confident of success. We shall not only "drub," but completely overwhelm the Federalists. The Whig's boasting on New York, "of 40,000 Whig majority!" is on a par with its arrogant claims upon Virginia. "Brag" is the only game of Saturday's Whig—the wooden cannon, which scarge no one when it is found on: scares no one when it is found out.

The Democrats of Prince Edward District had a brilliant Convention at Farmville, last week.— Scriven, It continued two days—Tuesday and Weinesday Hancock, -4,000 persons present, (including many ladies.) —4,000 persons present, (including many labels).

Messrs. Hopkins, Giles and Young addressed them
the first day—Messrs. Seddon, Caskie, and T. Bocock, on the last day. The whole scene was embellished by the elegant hospitality of the hosts, mocrat in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a

Address the subscriber, Amelia Court House, triging, or make personal application to the premises.

Sept. 17.

Address the subscriber, Amelia Court House, The Presidency is the stakes—ambition the leading impulse—and his means are indirect, insidious, and the premises.

JOHN T. BOTTOM.

Sept. 17.

Address the subscriber, Amelia Court House, triff men without their knowing which was American to the constant tendency of the market price of manufactured articles is to coincide with the natural manufactured articles is to coincide w

PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA

Cheering accounts continue to pour in upon as from Virginia. The last evening's mail brings us several letters from our correspondents, all of

"Fear not for the State. I am confident that we will carry it trumphantly, and that by a tre serve of 7,000, who have never bent the knee to Baal, and never will. Let the Whits boast as MORE LETTERS FROM THE COMPLETE especially, whether they can consent to sacrifice LETTER-WRITER!

Housiy and them.

The complete especially, whether they can consent to sacrifice and whether they like they like they like they like they like they like they talk of are not they like they "What! has be not done writing yet?" will be can unite with the Abolitionists in voting him for them, but against them. Bravado, as you into the Presidency! Look at his last Washing-ton letter—look particularly at the letter just pub-lished, which he addressed on the 19th of Septem-lished, which he addressed on the 19th of Septem-

ern Virginia will sweep the field, and have some ! thousands to spare." A letter from an accurate observer in Rock-

suppose that Hardy will give a majority of two alred or two hundred and fifty for the Whites, eracy to Whisgery. The spirit and eathersia in are with us every where,"

"Monganrows, Mononquia Co., Va., ) "Oct 5, 1844. \"
"I have understood that the Whigs of Richmond are boasting, that they will make up their loss in the Accompek District by their gains in Virginia than the city of Richmond and Henrico

they have spent their whole energies, and money like dirt to make an intood into the ranks of the lion-hearted Democracy of the mountains, but it they have not effected one change; and you may mind it. Monongalia and Marion when united 4 to 6,000 majority. The New York Retrait tells us the impressions which the election in the city produced in New York. It says, that—
"In the city of Philladelphia the "Native" movements, by a dexierous coulition, has carried the election entirely in favor of the Whigs and against the Democrats. It is prohable that the same

GEORGIA REDEEMED! Below will be found the returns of fifty-three counties for members of Congress, compared with The forty-one remaining counties are nearly all

and in '43 since 1840,		It will n	ow be 3,	00); g
	st Distric	1-Eightee	n Constitu	er.
	1813.		1811.	
	(D.)	Crivingd, (W.)	Spelding (D.)	, Kint
Chatham,	672	7.25	626	616
Liberty.	92	128	171	193
Effingham,	82	162	94	194
Bryan.	77	94	77	82
Bulloch,	296	25	387	13
	1219	1147	1355	1099
Democra			**************************************	
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ct—Fourte		
			James, (D.)	
Houston,	563	575	86	
Siewaii,	639	719		250
Muscogee,	932	908	919	1075
Marion,	349	425		157
Pulaski,	315	238	177	
	2793	2858	1182	1132
Democra	tic loss, I	90.		
T	aird Dist	iet-Eight	Counties	
		1000	Chap, el (D.)	!, Pos. (W
Harris,	343	735	468	848
Twiggs,	424	354	103	
Bibb,	659	599	730	607
Talbot,	791	861	30	
Upson,	332	627		260

	MILES	discount day.	-	-
	4211	4928	2333	2172
Democrati	e gain.	577!		
Fou	rth Dist	sirt-Nine	Counties	Q
			Haratson, (D.)	Thousand (W.
Troup,	391	914	478	973
Meriwether,	G97	795	260	
Favene,	472	328	270	
Henry,	769	778	17	
Heart,	359	2200	133	
Newton,	414	785		378
	3105	3960	1158	1351
Democrati			11.15	1371
Fifth	Distric	-Tairte	n Counti	ot.
121,450			Launskir	, Milie
			(D.)	(W.
Forsyth.	600	396	225	
Cherokee,	521	601	530	
	1191	997	155	

1121 Democratic gain, 331. Sich District-Eleren Counties. Cobb, Unders Jackson, Lumpkin, Franklin, Walton. 622 Habersham, Hall, 1711 3531 Democratic gain, 1026! Seventh District-Ten Counties.

Janes (D.) Stephens (W. 313 336 Putnam, Jones. Oglethorpe, 178 Greene, 404 Taliaferro. 60 459 1736 2632 4253 Democratic gain, 451. Eighth District-Ten Countie.

Cooper, Crawford, Black, Teomber 348 417 Jefferson. Lincoln, Burke, 514 517 Warren, Columbia. 228 272 2075 4167 2000 3456

Democratic gain, 126. Members of Congress certainly elected: D:-

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION OF RICHMOND.

The first of the importer's store, and requested fit follows that in old countries, where natural him to give him a ticket which usually comes on Exchange Hotel, Priday Night, Oct. 11, 1841.

REPORT. estimate the value of the home market for agusubmit the following Report and resolutions:

1. EFFECT OF THE PRESENT TARIFF case, as cheap as she possibly can; for, as soon ON PRICES.

On the first branch of the subject submitted to fixed than her other capital, there are millions its consideration, your Committee would state, as ready to seek these higher profits. Her low ates being the cost to him laid down in New York. its firm belief, that as a general principle, the im- of interest and her "pauper labor" are the surest position of duties increases the price of protected guarantees, that she will not extent from her cusaticles a general rule, which, like all others, may tomers. With her manufacturing capital and inbridge, (Sthinst.,) says:
"You need have no fears for this District. Our friends are in fine spirite, and will do their duy."

articles: a general rule, which, like all others, may not be universally true, especially when inconsiderable periods of time are examined; but which, the distribution of diminishing her markets, and diminishing to friends are in fine spirite, and will do their duty.

We expect to reduce considerally the Whig majorities of 1810, in Rockbridge from one hundred, to fifty or less, in Augusta, authough some sixty or seventy fradulent votes will be polled from seven hundred and fifty to about five hundred.—Shemmed that admined and Rockingham, you know, are altogether Democratic, and will give a large majority for Polk, not less than twenty-five hundred.

The other two counties of this District I have not invented as society advances, must reduce the consumer; he only receives what is necessary cost of manufactured articles; and this fact has The other two counties of this District I have not visited since the adjournment of Congress, but been adroubly used to strengthen principles of any other tax or duty on the article must be any other tax or duty or duty on the article must be any other tax or duty or dut and Pendlet in a Democratic one of about fifty.—

Ity. When long perio's of time are examined, it and competition; and the most thoughtless must be found, that manufacture and competition; and the most thoughtless must

doperation of this, and see the truth of the reamount to be paid on them by the consumer

manufactured articles depends on the wages of labor, the profits of stock, and the price of the raw natural price, with the expenses of transportation, must be paid by the consumer, or the manufactucapital will desert it until this price can be commanded. Another rule may be added, which is equally well sustained and equally free from objection, that the relation between the supply and demand, determines and fixes the market price of all commodities; and the products of those occupations, which are free to all and fix no unusual amount of honer or dishoner on its followers, will never, by any considerable amount, fall below or rise above a fair remuneration for the amount in-vested in labor and, other necessary expenditures When a particular trade is less profitable than the other trades and occupations in the same community, self-interest will prompt many to desert i antil, by thus diminishing the supply by dimin ishing the competition, the profits are brought up to the general average. Should a particular trade

profits to the general level. The natural price of manufactured articles, which is but a fair profit on the amount expended in their fabrication, being the point to which the market price constantly tends, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that the market price of manufactured articles will be lowest in those countries in which the aggregate amount of the wages of labor, profits of stock and the price of the raw material, is the smallest This being the case, your Committee can see no reason to conclude, that the American manufacturer can claim any advantage over the for reign manufacturer, except in some instances in del on all hands, that the low wages and profit in other countries more than counterbalance its effect. The repeated complaints, urged by the manufacturers themselves, against the purper la bor and large capitalists of Great Britain, until they are familiar to every ear, are conclusive of

2) per cent; this on £111 15 0 is £14 9 6; which, at the Custom House rate, is \$70 06; the duty on which, 40 per cent, is \$28 00 Your Committee has not been able to collect

profits, which is 100 per cent, higher than the general average in older countries. at the cheapest rate; and the fact has never been disputed, that conomy would require the people of the several States of the Union to Inspect the Of all competition that is the most effective in disputed, that economy would require the people of the several States of the Union to import their manufactures from abroad, if no restrictions on Commerce existed. That the protective policy of foreign nations does injure our Commerce, is also undenied. But ingenuity has as yet produced no valid reason to convince us, that this injury can be bought in England for seven cents and a quarter. These samples are at our office for inspection. be atoned for by counter prohibitions and restriction, by any one who will take the trouble to tions, unless they induce other nations to remove call. They prove the astonishing fact, that plain the transmels they have imposed on commercial cotton goods, upon which we have had the intercourse. Duties cannot have the effect of cre-ating a domestic supply as cheap as the foreign for twenty-six years, are, after all, twice as dear supply can be furnished. If this was the case, there can be no reason to induce the Government | English manufacturers are doing a very profitto limit the amount of protection, or in politicians to labor assiduously in showing the benefits of This newspaper article having attracted a low protective duties, as distinguished from good deal of attention in the City of New York, high protective duties. Indeed, the advocates of it seems afterwards to have been sufficiently esthe "American" System seem to surrender the tallished, that the English shirting alluded to, whole ground, when they speak with abhorrence of a prohibitory policy established by high duties: that it was not manufactured for some inferior since it seems anomalous that men should advo- market (such as India) and afterwards thrown

price, which is but a fair remuneration for the | price is reduced by the accumulation of capital these shirtings; the importer gave it, and Mr. which breaths the spirit of hope and victory.—
One letter of high authority, from the midfand country says.

The following Report was submitted by Mr. P. V. Daniel, jr., on the part of the Committee, accepted and ordered to be published:

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The following Report was submitted by Mr. P. V. Daniel, jr., on the part of the Committee, and the density of population, this price will not only be tower, but it is equally true that the accepted and ordered to be published: more fixed and better ascertained, and the redund- and he actually got up his goods to resemble as REPORT.

Your Committee, appointed on the 21st day of September, to take into consideration the effect of duties on the price of manufactured articles, and estimate the value of the joine market for a new the profits of stock and the interest of money in the old and new works, to English shirtings, and sold them for 17t cents a which allusion has already been made, at once | yard, by the side of "New York Mills" shirting; enitural productions, which has been created by legislative enactments, beg leave respectfully to Anation under these circumstances, such as Great 7; cents a yard, Britain, will manufacture from the necessity of the

tates, those of Great Britain would be forced,

Case, paper, and packing,

Exchange 10 per cent,

Freight and primage,

dock dues, carrage, porterage and s orage, insurance whilst in store,

sill of lading, receiving and tor-

Which reduced to American cur-

Insurance, Lighterage, wharfage, drayage,

This would be the cost, if no duty

was imposed; but the Tarid inter-poses, and requires, first, a duty on

a supposed commission, which

commission, in the case above stated, is not paid-because the

goods come from the manufacturer direct, and are not bought by a

commission merchant. The com-mission on Dry Goods is usually

Without the Tariff, the cost would be \$3.07

per yard; with the Tariff, the cost is \$1.38-

many years past sold in this city, at retail, at 22

"To determine the relative value of cotton goods

el yesterday at the store of one of our dry goods.

lealers, and who we knew had just returned

from England, where he had been buying plain

cotton sheetings and calicoes, in spite of the Ta-riff, and for no other reason, than the great mer-

cantile reason, of making money. He was sell-ing English calicoes at a profit, on which he had

paid six cents a yard cash duty, and they were

"We procured a sample of yard-wide bleached

cotton, bought in Manchester at 12s. 6d., a piece

of 42 yards-equal, with the addition of ten per

ent, for exchange, to seven and a quarter cents yard. The article was quite fine, and beauti-

al and would be, in general chosen in prefer-

ence to "New York Mills" goods, of the same

icle, but good enough for patriots. We were

of the invoice and charges,

£147 10 7; or (by Cu-

at 10 per cent, is

ast month:

taken freely

as her manufacturing capital becomes more pro-

public policy, whose whole tendency is to coun- paid by the only other person who is interested in teract the effect produced by the progress of socie- the transaction. The amount paid by the consumer tored products have decreased in price; but rever, percive, that a portion of the amount thus for any considerable time, have they been as cheap under the operation of protective duties, as they would have been, had no suchduties been duction or extend competition, which can alone The improvements in machinery, the competion of labor seeking comployment, and of capital goment, the effect of duties on prices, and desig-

ceking investment, reduce the cost of manufac- nate most clearly the persons by whom they are turing, which, added to the effect of cheaper and paid. If the whole amount now paid by the inmore expeditions means of commercial inter-course, will necessarily cheapen the market price of all manufactured labrics, and take a burthen stimulate the production, increase the competifrom the shoulder of the consumer. When this course is reversed: when the wages of labor, the profits of capital, or the price of the raw material advance; or when any other cost or charge is fixed upon manufactured fabries before they reach | amount for which the jobacco crop sold would no hands of the consumer, the contrary effect longer stimulate competition in its production. will be preduced, and an additional burthen will be | when a great portion of it was received by the placed on the consumer. To understand the practice English Custom-house officers; and the farmers of the country, like the manufacturers of Great mark, we have only to compare the prices of the last century with those of the present and ascer- last century with those of the present and ascer- amount, the only method by which they could be at 45 cents, sell now at 60 cents. tain the high prices, which the people of the 18th | reinflured for their outlays would be by dimincentury were forced to pay, for want of the low | ishing the supply, until the demand would cause wages, profits, and superior mechanical agen-cies, and commercial facilities of the present day. It is and pay the farmer. And your Committee All expenditures of labor and capital now, as humbly conceive that this is the precise operation then, must receive a fair profit, or they will not of all protective duties; and they cannot forbeat from them. Last Spring, the discount was 423 , must receive a fair profit, or they will not of all protective duties; and they cannot be made; but as those expenditures are decreased. Ito express their astonishment, that men, admitting the correctness of this reason, can apprehend the amount to be paid on them by the consumer will diminish; and, if increased by any additional any canger from a combination of the British or sold lands for transportation, or in payment of distributions, the cost to the consumer is proportionally enhanced.

The cost to the consumer is proportionally establishments for the purpose of raising the price; selling 42 a 47. The difference is in a new consumer when, at the same time, the whole history of trade is struction of the Tariff. Those of the Spring and commerce teaches us, that, if no manufac-

turing establishments were erected in the United has the hardificed to deny, in face of every die-tate of common sense, that the natural price of Foreign charges, consisting of car-riage to Liverpool, town dues, or avocation become more profitable, then the re-verse will happen: labor and capital will crowd to that employment, until competition reduces its warding, postage and banker's com-

this point, while the protection they require, in ad-dition to the protection they receive from the cos f transportation, should supersede the necessity

I any argument on this subject. any very accorate information as to the relative cost of manufacturing in America and Dreigt countries, and rather than bring forward any statement of a doubtful character on its own ancates of the manufacturing interest. They have made us familiar with the fact, that a bare subsistence constitutes the wages of manufacturing labor in Great Britain, and the many pictures of dis tress which fill the manufacturing districts of ou great rival, induce your Committee to believe that in this behalf the country has not been deceived. Estimating then, that pauper labor is paid 2. sents a day, as is alleged by a press perhaps mor than any other in this country devoted to the proective policy, we are informed, by the Report of the Cotton Committee of the New York Conven tion, that the wages received by these employer in maeufacturing cotton in the U. States, is a fraction more than 71 cents a day to each opera tive. It these estimates be true, the wages pair in manufacturing cotton in the U. States are 22: nanulacturers; and, a moderate estimate would make the average rate of profits in stock in the U. States 100 per cent, higher than in Grea Britain. This places the home manufacture under disadvantages, which are not compensated for by the cheapness of the raw material, ever in manufacturing cotton. The whole tendence of protective duties is, to increase the amount t be supplied by the domestic manufacturer, who has to make a greater profit than the foreigner would be satisfied with, and that too on a greater outlay of capital than the foreign manufacture would be compelled to make. The labor and capital invested in manufactures must be as profitable, as the same amount of labor and capita in any other employment. It cannot for any length of time fall below the general average of

mocrals—Cobb, Lumpkin and Haralson. Waigs—cate a doctrine, whose tendency is to benefit all the great interests of the country, unless they are the able and independent Chappell by 134 only, willing to limit their endeavors in such a laudable chaser was compelled to wait three weeks to

15 " " expenses

The importer offers to deliver 100,000 vards of the same cotton in Manchester, England, at 71 cents a yard, to any who will pay him a commission of five per cent, for the transaction.

It is difficult to prepare a statement which will exhibit in tabular or langible form, the comparative prices of the same article of manufacture in different seasons, because, chiefly, of the want of facility we here possess, to find the identical manufacture. Your committee will, therefore, only state, that, comparing the goods of the pre-sen' season with those of the same season last year, and not with those of the spring, because Spring goods are used in the Spring, and Tall goods in the Fall, we find that there has seen a marked advance in many of the goods in market, and which we believe to be influenced

"Protection." As for instance-"Sheep's Gray Sattinet"-which sold in Richmond iast Fall at 45 cents, sells now at 50 cents, "Glasgow Jeans"-which sold in Richmond

last Fall at 18 cents, sell now at 21 cents. "Knox's Linseys"-which sold in Richmond "Plannels"-which sold in Richmond last Pall

at 19 cents, sell now at 25 cents. To confirm their own opinions, your Committee have taken the opinious of several of the most intelligent and well informed of the Richmond merchanis, as to the advance per cent. on certain kinds of goods, and upon this authority they feel Fall, the advance has been, on

Sattinets, about 20 per cent. " 25 a 30 per cent, " 25 per cent. 6 25 a 231 per cent.

In articles of HARDWARE: Scored Bone, Red Handle, Steel-blade Knives "Puck-Handle Knives, Steel Blades and Steel

-which sold in the Spring at 85 ets., now sell at \$1.10. "Sweers"-American.-This is an article sold per cent; this Fail, it is 271; being an advance of the difference between the two, of 15 per cent.

were entered at a specific duty of four cents per lb., which is equal to 152 per cent. Thus: A cask of 100 pair, weighing 600 ibs., at 9d. sterling per by the great amount of later and capital, to be pair, costs delivered in Liverpool, £3-15-0, which satisfied with much smaller profits than the Ame- at partis \$18-17. The duty, 4 cents per b, on the rican manufacturer could afford to take,

To show the additional cost to the Importer, and consequently to the consumer, imposed by the Tarin struction alfuded to, Trace chains pay an ad va-

of 1842 or any Tariff, it will be sufficient to take | forem daty of 30 per cent. any article of foreign manufacture upon which a . A case has also come under the notice of your a England, the cost and charges of importation, ther. An importing house in this crry had rethe price it could be afforded at here, allowing a crived an invoice of Sola Springs, which they fair point, without the duty, and what it must be proceeded to enter through the custom house at an sold at with the duty, to allow the same profit.——ad valorem duty of 30 per cent, and immediate.

The following statement will exhibit in detail the—by sold the whole lot at 55 cents per pair. Before whole process:
A case of cloths, at the factory, in the town of
Moneloster, Postand, is invoiced,
say
Twenty ps., 12 yds, each—240
L144 00 0
L145 00 0
L146 weighing 63 lbs, costs delivered wire, No. 0 to 6, weighing 63 lbs., costs delivered in Liverpool 4s, 10d, sterling, or \$1.17. The duin 5.5 cents per lb., on the bundle, 63 lbs., is then 53 15, or 270 per cent. In consequence of this, in the case referred to, the same springs which had been ald at 55 cents, could not then be afforded at less than

80 cents.

313 61

In manufactures of cotton, the continued effect 14 15 02 of this policy at this time, as compared with the past season, is not so perceptible, but is, neverthe-£1/2 05 73 less not less real. For, while the cotton goods appear to be nearly at the same price, the truth is, they ought to be, and would be, much lower, \$721 24 but for the effects of the Tariff. The price of 3.78 cotton, both in this country and in England, has 11.91 been gradually declining for the last six years, and as the raw material declines, the manufacturers 1 16 could afford to submit to a corresponding decline in their prices. But in addition to this decline in \$738 12 the raw material, the improvements of machinery have also tended to lessen the cost by diminishing the expense of labor. Instead of hand machines, regulated by the skill of the spinner, self-acting regulated by the skill of the spinner, sell-acting machines have been invented, both in England and in the United States, producing the most wonderful effects. Among these improvements, we mention the "mule," which has been made a self-acting machine—long a desideratum so important, that Mr. Ellsworth, the distinguished commissioner of patents, under our Government, refers to it, as having previously, in vain almost exhausted the highest ingenuity. To show the gradual fall in the price of cotton, we arrex a statement, exhibiting the average range of prices of cotton in the city of Mobile for six seasonsembracing the months of October, November, December, January, February, March, April,

May, and June in each year: 1839-140. 1811-12. 1413-11.

making a difference of one dollar and thirty-one Also, a statement, showing the difference in the price in the city of New York in the year Take also the following instance. There is 1841, before the Tariff, and in 1844, after the Ta nanufactured in the interior of New York's well | riff; known blesched cotton shirting, stamped "New York Mills," which has been generally and for

a 25 cts, per yard. The editor of an indicential public journal, which has now reached its 28th Do. good fair, Alahama, olume, published in that city, says within the Florida, 71 a 10 Upland. ere and in England, as a matter of fact, we call-Do. good fair, Also, a statement, exhibiting the prices in En-

gland during the following years, on the 1st of 1839, 7 a 9 pence, equalling 13 a 17 cts.
1840, 44 a 62 " 8 a 12
1841, 54 a 74 " 94 a 134
1842, 34 a 64 " 74 a 12

1844, Yet, instead of a fall in the price of cotton fabries here, which might naturally have been expeciel, and which has actually taken place in England, our Domestic Cotton Goods have in some cases advanced and in others there has been little or no material change.

The remarks made with respect to cotton, will

width, which cost fourteen cents. The American cotton, at eight cents a yard, is a very coarse arapply with equal force in some particulars to the article of iron. For, notwithstanding great improvements have been made in its manufacture, ourselves astonished at the fact thus exhibited, and which have diminished the cost of its fabrication, yet a corresponding diminution has not taken place in its price. And while most descriptions of iron, as your Committee are informed, sell in England in 1844, at from 50 to 100 per cent, cheaper than in 1840-'41, we as high, if not higher, than they were prior to the reduction in the cost of manufacture. To show the farmers what they pay under this head, we state, that by the last English quotations, common English bar iron is £5 10 0 per ton; equal at \$4.80 to the £, to \$26.40; the duty on this is \$25 per ton -leing equal to 95 per cent. And is any man so blinded by party—it cannot be by interest—as not to know that if you take this \$25 duty oil each ton, the price of the ton would be reduced to him by that amount?

By the same quotation, English sheet iron is £8 10 0 per ton, which is equal to \$10 80. The duty imposed by the present Tariff is \$56—or, 139 per cent. English hoop iron, by the same quotation, is £7 10 0—which is equal to \$36.—The day is £56—or, Tariff is \$56—or, 130 per cent. The duty imposed by the present Tariff is \$56or 156 per cent!

If the farmers prefer to pay this enormous tax to enable them to buy at home an article which The purchaser, if he wishes, may have the opto Corn and Fodder, Stock, &c. Any perdesents of a location in a healthy as great in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a great merests of the definition in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a great merests of the definition in the third which their endeavors in such a laudalle from any learning to limits their endeavors in the death of the location in the slight their endeavors in the death of the such services of the and animated by the limits doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a glorious victory in Virginia.

The purchaser, if he wishes, may have the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in that quarter has the slightest doubt of a location in the their endeavors in such a laudalle from any stead of the location of the start of the blood of the which their endeavors in the death of the location of the start of the blood of the which their endeavors in the death of the location of the start of the blood of the which the start of the location of the location of the which the wishing the all the location of the wishing the all the location of the location of the which the start of the blood of the which the which the location o they could procure equally as good at one-third the price abroad, and then be compelled to ex-change their agricultural products for a less price in consequence of this kindness, they have the right to do so, but in our humble opinion, it is